



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

country national in both scope and effort, should be readily available for use by their prospective allies. Their entrance into this field should be warmly welcomed. No greater good fortune could come to the Mellon Institute, for example, than a division of labors with a number of similarly well-founded establishments.

In keeping with this attitude of welcome towards prospective industrial research organizations, it is important to add that with them no relations can be stable and helpful, but relations of reciprocity. Cooperation is just as essential among research laboratories as it is among the members of a research team. I may therefore be permitted to indicate one serious danger in connection with the establishment of industrial fellowships which is of concern to the Mellon Institute, and that is the danger that, in order to obtain fellowships, the heads of research departments will "let down the bars." In other words, that they will modify the conditions under which industrial fellowships are accepted at the Mellon Institute. This would be a very serious matter and might lead ultimately to the failure of the whole plan.

The administration of the Mellon Institute is now constituted as follows:

Raymond F. Bacon, Ph.D., director;
Samuel R. Scholes, Ph.D., assistant director;
E. Ward Tillotson, Jr., Ph.D., assistant director;

John J. O'Connor, Jr., M.A., assistant director;
William A. Hamor, M.A., assistant to the director;

Martin A. Rosanoff, Sc.D., head of the department of research in pure chemistry.

RAYMOND F. BACON

THE NEW JERSEY MOSQUITO ASSOCIATION

THIS organization, which has for its object the elimination of the mosquito from the standpoint of human comfort and the attendant property values, held its third annual meeting on February 17 and 18. As might be expected from its purpose the membership is composed of business and professional men

of all sorts. To become a member it is merely necessary to inform the proper persons that one wishes to become connected with the movement. No dues or assessments are levied upon the individual members and the necessary expenses are borne by the organizations which belong to it.

The program of this meeting included five speakers, who were professionally connected with the practical work; eleven who were identified with it as members of directing boards; two who were responsible for the state work and the correlation of the work of the county units; three who represented the taxpayers who received the benefits and pay the bills; one who represented the Interstate Antimosquito Committee; and one who represented the mosquito work of the country as a whole.

One member of the first group, Mr. James E. Brooks, showed that dikes, tide gates, and trenching drain shut-in areas of salt marsh, which the ordinary trenching will not protect, in such a fashion that no serious emergence of mosquitoes takes place. Another member, Mr. William Delaney, pointed out that pumps are necessary on certain enclosed marshes that have shrunk below the sea level, and that a twelve-inch, low-head, motor-driven, centrifugal pump with necessary trenching removed the water from 800 acres of bad breeding marsh in such a fashion that no serious emergence could occur.

Another member of this group, Mr. Harold I. Eaton, showed that the average acre cost of salt-marsh trenching for 12,000 acres drained in the last three years was \$4.00, and that the price exclusive of administration expense had been reduced from \$5.22 in 1913 to \$2.75 in 1915. Another member, Mr. Russell W. Gies, showed that the average per capita cost of county-wide mosquito control work was about 12 cents. Another, Mr. John Dobbins, pointed out the methods, which four years' experience in the practical work had proved to be best for fresh water mosquito control.

The members of the second group, Dr. Wm. Edgar Darnall, Mr. E. B. Walden, Mr. Joseph Camp, Mr. Spencer Miller, Dr. H. H. Brinkerhoff, Mr. Chas. Deshler, Mr. Ira Barrows, Mr.

Walter Hudson, Mr. Robert F. Engle and Mr. Louis J. Richards, confined their statements to the status of the practical work in the counties which they represented.

The first member of the third group, Dr. Jacob G. Lipman, pointed out the tremendous agricultural and urban development which awaits the satisfactory control of the mosquito pest. The second, Dr. Thomas J. Headlee, pointed out the various problems of the New Jersey mosquito's natural history and control that have been recently solved and some of those which still await solution.

The members of the fourth group, Mr. Thomas Mathias, Mr. E. Morgan Barradale and Mr. John N. Cady, devoted their attention to the results of the work (which they said were good) and the esteem (which they said was high) in which it is held by those who pay the bills.

Dr. Haven Emerson, commissioner of health for New York City, and member of the fifth group, outlined the work of this committee as one of correlating the mosquito control work of Connecticut, New Jersey and New York.

Dr. L. O. Howard discouraged the use of bats as a means of mosquito control in New Jersey on the ground that natural conditions did not favor the attempt. He set forth the work of King, connecting *Anopheles punctipennis* Say with the carriage of malaria and gave a brief account of the bureau's work against the malarial mosquito in the lower Mississippi valley.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: *President*—Wm. Edgar Darnall, M.D., Atlantic City; *First Vice-president*—H. H. Brinkerhoff, M.D., Jersey City; *Second Vice-president*—Robert F. Engle, Beach Haven; *Secretary-Treasurer*—Thomas J. Headlee, Ph.D., New Brunswick.

The proceedings will be published.

REPORT OF THE PACIFIC COAST SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE OF ONE HUNDRED ON RESEARCH

THE Pacific Coast Subcommittee, appointed in the spring of 1915 by the Committee of

One Hundred on Research, has held three meetings. The policy which the subcommittee hopes to follow is expressed in a statement adopted at the first meeting:

1. The relation of advances in pure and applied knowledge to intellectual and economic progress and to good government should be made clear to individuals and to communities at every opportunity.

2. The publication of timely and accurate popular articles making known to the people the results of research should be encouraged.

3. The committee should be informed concerning researches now in progress in the Pacific region. This information need not be carried to extreme detail.

4. The committee should lend assistance to investigators who are handicapped in any way. In special cases it may be possible to assist with grants of money from the American Association, or from other sources.

At the last meeting of the committee the following resolutions were adopted:

I. RELATING TO THE PAYMENT OF THE TRAVELING EXPENSES INCURRED BY INVESTIGATORS IN ATTENDING SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS

- (a) Attendance upon meetings of scientific societies constitutes a necessary element in the life of investigators.

- (b) The comparative isolation of the Pacific region from other centers of educational activity is a deterrent influence upon many workers in this region.

- (c) The financial burden laid upon the investigator who would occasionally attend meetings in the eastern part of the United States is often too great to be borne out of his income.

- (d) Experience has shown the wisdom of the practise of certain institutions (in this country, and especially in Europe) in contributing all or a part of the expenses incurred by their officers in attending scientific meetings.

This committee therefore urges upon the governing bodies of the universities and colleges of the Pacific region the adoption of some plan whereby, *in approved cases*, modest